

# CHINA MAIL

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## BIG FIVE BREAKDOWN Mr. Bevin's Statement In Parliament

### More Comforting Final Letters

LONDON, OCT. 10.  
THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, MR. ERNEST BEVIN, SPEAKING IN PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY ON THE BREAKDOWN OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS IN LONDON, SAID: "I HAVE REFRAINED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE COUNCIL FROM MAKING ANY PUBLIC STATEMENT UNTIL THE HOUSE MET."

"THE CONFERENCE OPENED ON SEPTEMBER 11TH AND HAVING STUDIED THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE COUNCIL, WHICH WERE LAID DOWN IN THE PROTOCOL OF THE BERLIN CONFERENCE, I THOUGHT IT RIGHT TO SUBMIT TO MY COLLEAGUES AT THE OPENING OF THE MEETING A SUGGESTION AS TO PROCEDURE. I SUGGESTED THAT IT WOULD BE INCONVENIENT IF SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL HAD TO BE EXCLUDED FROM SOME OF THE MEETINGS."

"It would be even more in convenient, I said, if some members had to be asked to leave part way through a meeting while some of the items on the Agenda were discussed. I felt that the business of the Conference could be much more easily arranged if it could be agreed that all five members should take part in all the discussions, even although the matters related to the peace settlement, but the power to take decisions in the Council was confined to members whose governments had signed or were deemed to have signed relevant terms of surrender."

"Mr. Byrnes, the Secretary of State for the United States Government, took the same view as I did, and Mr. Molotov said he agreed with my proposals if, as he understood it, it meant that all five members of the Council should attend the meetings and if they desired to participate in the discussions."

"All being agreed on this interpretation of the Berlin Protocol, the proposal which I made was adopted without dissent."

"To be sure, when we passed this resolution at our opening meeting we believed we had faithfully interpreted the understanding reached by the signatories of the Protocol. In accordance with this resolution the Council held sixteen Plenary meetings during ten days of hard work and had made much progress not only on general questions but on treaty questions as well."

"We had practically reached an agreement on the draft of the treaty with Finland and had made provisions for reference of this question to the deputies. We had also made considerable progress on the draft of the treaty with Italy."

"We had considered and satisfactorily disposed of several aspects of this treaty, for example, the difficult question of the Italian Yugoslav frontier. The Council agreed to hear the views of the governments of Yugoslavia and Italy, as well as those of Australia, South Africa and New Zealand."

"After these hearings, the Council instructed their deputies to report on a line which left the minimum of the population under alien rule. The deputies were also asked to report on the international regime for the port of Trieste."

"The session of the Deputies to Greece was proposed but no final settlement was reached."

"COLLECTIVE TRUSTEESHIP  
There was one question of the disposal of the Italian Colonies which the United States Delegation put forward, a proposal which His Majesty's Government instructed me to support since they felt this was a wise and far-reaching proposal which would avoid friction between the great Powers in those areas and would give a chance for a great experiment in international cooperation."

"The American proposal provided for the placing of all these Italian territories under a collective trusteeship of the United Nations Organisation as a whole."

"It was agreed after a discussion that this suggestion of trusteeship of the Italian Colonies should be referred to our deputies who would make the widest possible use of the American proposals and take into account the alternative proposal of a single state trusteeship."

"Thus, on this difficult matter we had, despite divergent views, reached a general agreement as to the basis on which it could be further examined."

"OTHER TREATIES  
To continue with my account of the work on peace treaties done in the early part of the (Continued on Page 4)

## R.A.S.C. CAMBER EXPLOSION

ELEVEN CHINESE WERE INJURED, SEVERAL OF THEM SERIOUSLY, IN AN EXPLOSION AT THE R.A.S.C. CAMBER YESTERDAY.

They were engaged in clearance work at about 6.30 p.m. when the accident occurred. Details were scanty last night as investigations into the cause were still proceeding, but it is thought that some cordite was mixed with the sand which the labourers were clearing and the explosion was caused in the shovelling process.

The second theory is that one of the labourers was smoking and dropped a cigarette on to cordite.

Police said that until investigations were completed no statement, beyond the fact that the explosion was purely accidental, could be issued.

The men who sustained injuries and who were detained in the Queen Mary Hospital for treatment were:—

Tang Chung, Chang Choy, Chan Chuen-pui, Ho Kar-yu, Chan Kwai, Lee Chang, Au Sam, Lee Chi, Tang Khor, Chung Sang and Ching Chuen.

## CALL FOR WORLD FEDERATION

NEW YORK, OCT. 10.  
A CALL FOR A "FEDERAL CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD TO PREVENT AN ATOMIC WORLD WAR" WAS INCLUDED IN A LETTER PUBLISHED IN TO-DAY'S "NEW YORK TIMES" FROM TWENTY AMERICAN LEADERS HEADED BY MR. OWEN ROBERTS, A FORMER JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The signatories include Professor Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann

and Senators Fulbright and Fop per.

The leading American newspaper said to-day: "How long will the United Nations Charter endure? With luck, a generation. Is it enough to have peace by luck? Peace by law is what the peoples of the world can have."

## Generalissimo On The Future

CHUNGKING, OCT. 10.  
OUTLINING THE FUTURE POLITICAL STATUS OF CHINA, GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, IN A BROADCAST LAST NIGHT ON THE EVE OF CHINA'S "DOUBLE TENTH" CELEBRATIONS, SAID: "POLITICAL SELF-GOVERNMENT WILL BE ENCOURAGED. LEGAL STATUS WILL BE ACCORDED TO ALL PARTIES. PEOPLES' COUNCILS WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN TOWNS AND CITIES. A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WILL BE CALLED SOON."—REUTER.

## SHAPING TOWARDS COUP D'ETAT

MONTEVIDEO, OCT. 10.  
ACCORDING TO AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION FROM BUENOS AIRES REACHING HERE TO-DAY, IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS ARE TAKING PLACE AT RAMPOLIMA. DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENTS ARE UNKNOWN, OWING TO THE STATE OF SIEGE IN ARGENTINA. MOTORIZED AND INFANTRY FORCES ARE TAKING PART. IT IS ALSO REPORTED THAT THE NAVY AND AIR FORCE ARE TO PRESENT A JOINT ULTIMATUM TO PRESIDENT FARRELL, IN CONNECTION WITH THIS, THE ARMY IS REPORTED TO BE CARRYING OUT STRATEGIC DEPOSITIONS OF TROOPS.

A little after 4 o'clock this afternoon, eighty military planes arrived at the Sixth of September Aerodrome.

The information adds that General Juan Carlos Basal is expected to side against the Farrell regime.

Earlier reports said that the military crisis was taking place and confirmed a split between General Avalos and the Vice-President, Colonel Peron.

Official quarters in Uruguay are without information, but in addition to the military activity at the Campo de Mayo there is said to be a civil movement as in 1930.

Later.

Vice-President Peron has resigned his portfolios.

The resignation of Colonel Peron and also of the portfolios of the Ministry of War and Secretariat of Labour was officially announced by the Argentine Minister of the Interior, Senator Quijano.—REUTER.

A LITTLE PREMATURE?

Washington, Oct. 10.  
Senator Tom Connolly of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said to-day he viewed the overthrow of the militarist government of Argentina "as the removal of a threat to peace and harmony in South America."—Associated Press.

## CHUNGKING AGREEMENT LIKELY

Chungking, Oct. 10.  
A "general agreement" has been reached on political questions between the Communist and Central Government negotiators, according to the first Kuomintang official statement on the progress of the unity negotiations, issued last night.

The statement was made by General Chang Chih-chung, head of the Political Department of the National Military Council and one of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's negotiators.

He said: "Problems concerning democratization of political administration, nationalization of armed forces and equality between political parties have been thoroughly discussed and a satisfactory solution is expected."

He said that the results of the talks will be officially announced shortly.

General Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Communist Party, will return to Yenan very shortly.

They want it and now is the time to get it.

"The San Francisco Charter is a radically illegal one unless we are ready to take the further step necessary to organize peace."—REUTER.

## Truman's Message To Chinese

WASHINGTON, OCT. 10.  
PRESIDENT TRUMAN, IN A STATEMENT ON CHINA'S "DOUBLE 10" HOLIDAY CELEBRATION, SAID TO-DAY:

"The American people join me to-day in saluting the people of China."

"For the first time in 14 years the Chinese are able to celebrate without fear of aggression."

"The tremendous sacrifices which the Chinese people made for so long in their stirring resistance to the Japanese invader finally has been rewarded with a 'double ten' victory over the enemy."

"On behalf of the American people, I take pleasure in reaffirming our abiding faith in the ability of the Chinese nation to accomplish the democratic objectives established for it by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and in pledging our assistance and support for the attainment of this end."—Associated Press.

## Goering's Jewel Hoard Impounded

FRANKFURT, OCT. 10.  
THE GOERING FAMILY JEWELS MAY BE SOLD TO FINANCE THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN COUNTRIES OPPRESSED UNDER THE NAZI REGIME, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TO-DAY.

Treasury officials said suggestions had been advanced for the confiscation of the jewels, which are estimated roughly to be worth 125,000 pounds sterling.

The jewels were seized at the Reichsmarschall's castle in Bad Veledstein and they are now being held in a vault of the Reichsbank in Frankfurt-on-Main, where German gold captured by American troops is stored.

The proposed sale for the special educational fund probably also would include other Nazi loot which has not been claimed by the legitimate owners.—Associated Press.

## CHUNGKING TRAGEDY

Chungking, Oct. 10.  
Mr. Li Shao Shih, Secretary General of the Chungking office of the Commander of the 18th Army group was killed in an accident to-day.—REUTER.

## LAVAL SENTENCED TO DEATH

PARIS, OCT. 10.  
PIERRE LAVAL WAS CONVICTED YESTERDAY OF INTELLIGENCE WITH THE ENEMY AND ATTACKING THE SECURITY OF THE STATE, AND HE WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH.  
THE 24-MAN JURY AND THREE JUDGES TOOK ONLY ONE HOUR AND TWO MINUTES TO RETURN THE VERDICT AGAINST THE FORMER VICHY PREMIER. IN ADDITION TO THE DEATH SENTENCE, THE VERDICT INCLUDED CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY AND LOSS OF ALL CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS.

The verdict of guilty brought an end to the bizarre trial which saw the defendant twice expelled from his own hearing, and which he finally refused to attend at all. He insisted he did not wish to associate himself with a trial which he described as "a judicial crime."

Associated Press.

SOME DEPRESSION

Paris, Oct. 10.  
Pierre Laval, Vichy Prime Minister, and his three defence counsels were not in court when the Public Prosecutor began his summing up in the fifth and last session of Laval's trial.

Before the session opened, defending counsels had been told officially that hearing would continue in spite of all objections.

Laval himself still refused to go back on his decision not to appear in court, though he was reported by his chief counsel, Albert Naud, to be showing some depression at the prospect of what he considered to be an inevitable death sentence.

"TRIAL OF POLICY"

M. Leon Noel, former French Ambassador in Warsaw, the first witness called to-day, declined to give evidence in Laval's absence, saying, "It is morally impossible for me to resume my depositions without the presence of the accused."

In summing up, the Public Prosecutor described the proceedings as a "trial of policy embodied in the person of one man."

He indicated Laval as a man who had always borne a grudge against parliamentary democracy and against Britain.—REUTER.

TO APPEAL

Laval's defence counsel is to appeal directly to the Government to quash the sentence of death passed on Laval this afternoon and to obtain a retrial of his case.

Tonight Laval is in the police cell in Paris. He will be transferred back to Fresnes prison to-morrow.—REUTER.

## Terrors Of Next War!

WASHINGTON, OCT. 10.

GENERAL GEORGE MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, DISCLOSED IN A REPORT TO-DAY WEAPONS WHICH AMERICA IS PREPARING TO ENTER THE ATOMIC ARENA.

He spoke firstly of rockets which guided themselves to their targets by electronic devices.

Secondly, 600 miles an hour jet-propelled bombs and other bombs capable of taking loads of more than 100,000 pounds of bombs to attack "any spot on earth and return to a friendly base."

Thirdly, jet fighters travelling at the speed of sound.

Fourthly, fifty ton bombs.

General Marshall was presenting his biennial report to the United States War Secretary, Mr. Robert Patterson.—REUTER.

For America's future defence he urged: firstly, intensive scientific research and development, with the backing of public funds, should be continued unrelentingly and, secondly, continued military training with a permanent peace-time citizen army trained and ready to take up arms, backed by a regular composite force strongly backed by air power.

Painting a grim picture of the war in the atomic age, he said, "It no longer appears practical to continue what we once conceived as hemisphere defence as a satisfactory basis for our security."

General Marshall said that the atomic bomb was not alone among scientific advances that made possibilities of future advances so terrifying.

"The development of aircraft and rockets and electronics has become equally incredible."

NO MISCONCEPTIONS

"In order to prevent any possible misconception of terrible potentialities of the future, I have asked the Commanding-General of the Army Air Force, General H. Arnold, to prepare an estimate of the capabilities of other modern weapons."

Quoting from General Arnold's report, General Marshall gave the following picture of war weapons now being developed:

"We can direct rockets to targets by electronic devices and by instruments which guide them accurately to sources of heat, light and magnetism. Drawn by their own fuses, such new rockets are struck to the heart of the factories attracted by the heat of the furnaces. They are so sensitive that in the space of a large room, they aim themselves toward the man who enters in reaction to the heat of his body."

FASTER THAN SOUND

"We will produce within the next few years jet-propelled bombs capable of flying five to six hundred miles an hour to their targets at altitudes of over forty thousand feet. The development of even greater bombs capable of operating at stratosphere altitudes and speeds faster than sound and carrying bomb loads of more than sufficient to attack any spot on earth and to return to a friendly base."

"Improvement of our jet fighters may well produce within the next five years aircraft capable of speed of sound and reaching targets two thousand miles away at altitudes of above fifty thousand feet."

"At this very moment we are making a single bomb weighing forty-five thousand pounds to keep pace with a bomber already under construction which will carry such a load. Air ordnance engineers have blue-printed a bomb weighing one hundred thousand pounds."

POINTS OF DANGER

General Marshall warned that all these weapons and their possible combinations made it approach to a country, points of extreme danger.

"Many Americans do not yet understand the full implications of the formless rubble of Berlin and the cities of Japan."

With the continued development of the weapons and techniques now known to us, the cities of New York, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago or San Francisco may be subject to annihilation from other continents in a matter of hours," he added.

"We must make it clear to the potential gangsters of the world that if they dare break our peace they will do so at their great peril."—REUTER.

## GENEROUS OFFER TO BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, OCT. 10.

IT WAS EMPHASISED IN SOME QUARTERS HERE TO-DAY THAT THERE HAD BEEN NEITHER ANY CRYSTALLISATION OF VIEWS NOR AN AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN ON THE RATE OF INTEREST TO BE CHARGED ON THE PROPOSED LOAN TO BRITAIN BY THE UNITED STATES.

Neither had the commercial policy talks reached such an advanced stage as financial negotiations, although insurmountable difficulties were not expected.

The negotiations would be finished by November 1st, except for certain details which might remain undecided regarding leasehold settlements and surplus property.

GENEROUS OFFER

It is unofficially reported that the United States has offered a credit of over one thousand million pounds to Britain on terms requiring no repayment for a period of five years. There is no confirmation yet.—REUTER.

## Petrol Rations To Continue

London, Oct. 10.

The Minister of Fuel and Power announced in the House of Commons that it was not possible to abolish petrol rationing or increase the ration at present. Civilian consumption stock available at present amounted to 450,000 tons, or about 40 per cent of the corresponding stock held at the end of 1938.

Only negligible quantities of petrol have been brought from sterling sources, and the deficiencies could only be met by purchases from dollar sources.

The United Kingdom was involved not only in the purchasing of large quantities of oil from dollar sources, but was having to pay dollar freights.—REUTER.

## WORLD GETTING BACK TO NORMAL

Hollywood, Oct. 10.

Lee Russell Marshall said to-day he had separated from the film actor, Herbert Marshall, and was considering a divorce.—Associated Press.



## LATEST NOTICES

## REPATRIATION NOTICE No. 15

The undermentioned persons are warned to stand by for embarkation for AUSTRALIA, CANADA and the U. S. A.

Name of ship and date, times and places of embarkation will be published in the Press immediately these are available.

U. S. A.—Mrs. M. Shoppard.  
CANADA.—Mrs. M. Bragg, Mother St. Bonet, Sister S66 Gertrude, Miss L. Eichenbaum, Miss D. W. Woo, Mrs. M. Reynolds, Mr. & Mrs. C. Pearson-Grant, Miss F. M. Snuggs, Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Bailey, Mrs. G. Kowk & Daughter, Miss M. G. Yip.

New ZEALAND.—Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Low and children, Mrs. M. S. Chan and children.

AUSTRALIA.—Mr. V. L. Voriga, Mrs. V. Voriga, Miss N. Dillon, Mr. & Mrs. M. Stanley, Mrs. G. A. Pike, Mr. E. H. Smyth, Mr. L. G. J. Batten, and Miss M. Matheson, Mrs. E. Chung, Mrs. M. T. Williams, Miss V. Williams, Miss I. Leong, Mrs. M. Mav, Miss Lily Lee, Mr. & Mrs. H. Yuen & Child, Miss A. R. Sing, Mrs. U. Sing and Mrs. H. Ching and family.

Further list to follow.

REPATRIATION OFFICE,  
10th October, 1945.

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The Management begs to announce the opening for business of

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE

## HOLIDAYS

On TUESDAY, 9th OCTOBER, and WEDNESDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1945, the General Post Office, Kowloon Central Post Office and the Sheungwan and Wanchai Branch Post Offices will be open to the public between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon only.

J. H. B. Lee  
D. A. D. C. A.  
(Posts & Telegraphs)

8th October, 1945.

## NOTICE

All persons who can furnish any information as to the whereabouts of any property vested in the CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY on the 25th day of December, 1941, or of the records or any paper documents, etc., belonging or appertaining to the Property, Supreme Court, are required to communicate with the undersigned.

R. A. WICKERSON

ACTING CUSTODIAN OF  
PROPERTY

Mercantile Bank Building,  
2nd floor.

BRITISH MILITARY  
ADMINISTRATION,  
HONG KONG.

MILITARY COURTS  
PROCLAMATION NO. 8  
ARTICLE 5

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Article 5 of the above-mentioned Proclamation, I, DAVID MERCER MACDOUGALL, Brigadier, Chief Civil Affairs Officer, hereby appoint:

CHRISTOPHER D'ALMADA  
E CASTRO  
to be a member of the Standing Military Court.

GIVEN under my hand at HONG KONG this 6th day of October, 1945.

D. M. MACDOUGALL,  
Brigadier,  
Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

## NOTICE

The public are hereby informed that I have authorized MR. CHARLES KETH HAWKINS to continue to act as secretary for Chinese Affairs until further notice.

W. M. THOMSON,  
Colonel,  
Deputy Chief Civil Affairs Officer.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF CANTON, LTD.

Mr. S. Mason has been appointed Branch Manager in Hong Kong and will be in charge of the interests of this Society and its affiliated Companies. (Telephone Nos. 31101-2).

A.H.K. COBB,  
Manager for Far East,  
Union Building,  
Hong Kong.  
10th October, 1945.

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## "THORNYCROFT"

Our Branch Office has opened temporary premises c/o Messrs. Blair & Co., at French Bank Building, 2nd floor, and we shall be obliged if all prospective clients will communicate enquiries to that address during the present emergency period where they will be promptly handled and communicated to our executive who is now proceeding to London to ascertain full details and specifications with prices of latest models in all lines of our products:—  
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Marine Engines—Petrol/Diesel.  
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Editor—W. J. Keates, Esq.

## BID FOR KINDNESS

We hope and believe that there will be, in the main, a ready response to Admiral Harcourt's broadcast exhortation on Tuesday night, calling for honest dealings, hard work, initiative, resourcefulness, courage and kindness as the chief requisites for sound reconstruction in Hong Kong. We could wish, however, that His Excellency would introduce the word "kindness" and its application, to the banks, or rather to those responsible for dictating bank policy. After a lapse of nearly a month, authority has now been given for the distribution of a further \$200 to individual customers and sufficient to employers engaged in business to pay the wages of their staff. All the resourcefulness and initiative of those who take courage enough into their hands to ask for more, fails to carry them beyond the iron defenses of the banks, and it is not enough. It would be an act of kindness to re-study the whole situation and see if some further relaxation of moratorium conditions are a possibility. Rehabilitation calls for more than salaries and wages. Financial accommodation, or a greater freedom to work upon existing credit accounts, is necessary in many instances to enable a beginning to be made. Without it, another pocket of stagnation remains unattacked. More than that, it is difficult to believe that Government's financial policy is achieving anything like the desired effect in facilitating the free circulation of the H.K. dollar. A mountain of notes must be issued to produce a mulch of circulation. Generalising, it may be said that money is coming out of cold storage, passing through one or two hands, and going into cold storage again. From the banks through the wage-earner to the tradesman's "stocking." Under present conditions, there is little else that can happen. So many channels are gummed up that the ordinary formulas for circulating a currency medium no longer apply. Some increase in banking facilities would, however, effect an improvement, and the least that can be said in favour of re-opening deposit accounts is that, provided funds were not immediately frozen as contemplated in the most recent order on the subject, a good many notes would return to the bank out of the "stockings" to be placed into circulation once more. That would represent some gain. Granted that controls are essential, a greater flexibility is still permissible.

There are now approximately 150 people left in Stanley, under the care of Rev. J. E. Sandbach and his right hand man, "Skip" Taylor. These two are performing prodigious feats for the benefit of those now awaiting transfer to Rosary Hill, and they will certainly have earned their leave when they get it.

Stanley is now receiving a normal quota of electricity and transport difficulties have been greatly alleviated, three buses leaving Stanley daily before 1 p.m. and the last bus leaving town for Stanley at 5 p.m. daily.

Food is also plentiful—milk, eggs, meat and tinned goods. The vegetable gardens are the same as when the news of the surrender was received, and occasionally potatoes are dug up for the day's menu.

Chosen On  
Merits!

TOKYO, OCT. 10.  
COMMENTING ON HIS CABINET, BARON SHIDEHARA, THE NEW PRIME MINISTER, SAID THAT EACH MEMBER OF THE CABINET HAS BEEN CHOSEN ON HIS MERITS AND NOT ON A POLITICAL BASIS.

A Socialist Party was being formed, he added, and his government was not interfering with it. He was not prepared to answer questions whether similar freedom would be extended to the Communists.

Two communist leaders are among the sixteen political prisoners, including leading intellectuals, who are being freed to-day from the infamous Fushu Prison in Tokyo and they will immediately take part in the first free political rally in Japanese history.

Two other prisoners being freed belonged to a religious sect called Tenrikyo, which does not believe in the divinity of the Emperor and, it is reported, had a million converts.

Also to be freed will be several leaders of the Korean independence movement. They will be released in accordance with the recent Allied directive regarding the liberation of all political prisoners.—Reuter.

MACARTHUR WANTS TO SAY IT WITH MUSIC

Washington, Oct. 10.  
Eighty-six U.S.O. entertainment units, with 1,200 persons, will be sent to the Pacific within 90 days in response to an urgent request from General MacArthur. They will tour the areas occupied by American armed forces.—Associated Press.

MacArthur Swoops On  
Japan's "Hidden  
Treasure"

TOKYO, OCT. 10.  
DAVID BROWN, REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN TOKYO, SAYS: "ALLIED FORCES HAVE SWOOPED ON JAPANESE TREASURE, AMOUNTING TO OVER SIXTY MILLION POUNDS IN GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM."

"GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, ANNOUNCED TO-DAY THAT MEN OF THE UNITED STATES 6TH AND 8TH ARMY SURROUNDED THE JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY ARSENALS AND WAREHOUSES OF PRECIOUS METAL COMPANIES AT TOKYO AND OSAKA."

"Their haul," which includes the reserves of the Japanese Government, and armed forces, and the Bank of Japan, consisted of over fifty-eight million ounces of gold and silver bullion and gold coin, thirty-three thousand four hundred ounces of platinum and a large quantity of Japanese Yen. It will be kept in the vaults of the Imperial Mint and the Bank of Japan.

"Meanwhile, Baron Shidehara the new Prime Minister, has issued an eight-point programme for the new Japanese Cabinet, designed to establish a system of government, 'based on righteousness, and to formulate a foreign policy in accordance with the great principles of international justice and common prosperity of mankind.'"

Tweed Bay  
Hospital  
Closed

TWEED BAY HOSPITAL, SCENE OF MANY MEDICAL MIRACLES, HAS CLOSED DOWN IN CONFORMITY WITH THE GENERAL PLAN TO CLOSE STANLEY CAMP.

On Tuesday the few remaining patients were removed to Queen Mary Hospital.

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Kunming  
Cold Snap

Aboard the plane which arrived at Kai Tak yesterday evening from Kunming were Mr. R. C. Bough of Reuters and Mr. Broadfoot.

The plane was carrying Hong Kong Government currency. The passengers remarked on the big rise in temperature after Kunming, which had experienced a cold snap for the past two weeks. Kunming is described as the most expensive place in the world.

Mr. Broadfoot, caught in Kunming when war broke out, was sent to Macao and then later, with nine others, was allowed by the Japanese to enter Free China. He went to Kwangtung and has been in Kunming for the past 16 months.

Services  
Football

In a friendly football match on the Navy ground at Causeway Bay yesterday, H.M.S. Flamborough beat H.M.S. Woodcock by 4 goals to 2 after being 2-all at half-time. Smith and Mason scored for the winners in the first half and Jones and Davy scored for "Woodcock".

In the second half Smith scored his second goal and Skinner added the fourth for the winners. On St. George's Hospital ground, 5029 A.C. Squadron, R.A.F., beat R.A.F. Regiment by seven clear goals.

In the first half the winners scored three goals and after the interval added four more, their "reasons" being: Taylor (3), Fraze (2), Cooper and Cunningham.

Mr. J. P. Reeves, British Consul in Macao, is due to arrive in the Colony on Friday. He will remain here until Sunday and during his stay will be a guest at Government House.

"Promising the establishment of a democratic government, he undertook 'to uphold the fundamental rights of the people, to restore complete freedom of the press, assembly and association, and to establish democratic rule.'"

"He also envisaged a speedy reorganisation of the House of Peers and Representatives."

## FOOD AND HOUSING

"The second point was the food problem—which was 'extremely grave.' The programme contemplated the enlistment of the nation's cooperation but did not mention any specific measures. A speedy handling of clothing and housing problems was also mentioned."

"The third point was a long-range programme, for the rehabilitation of devastated areas and of industrial equipment. 'Free from the trauma of the past'."

"The fourth point was unemployment, on which Baron Shidehara said: 'The Government was making concrete plans for the inauguration of public work, and land development enterprises.'"

"The fifth point promised relief to war sufferers and assistance to Japanese living abroad, including armed forces."

"The sixth point was that the Government will undertake a drastic renovation of all branches of the administrative system, by taking decisive action to remedy the long-standing evils of officialdom and laxity of discipline."

"The seventh point, which dealt with financial and industrial policies, Baron Shidehara said: 'I intend to adopt a policy of thorough-going retrenchment of various activities which have expanded with the war effort. I also intend to re-examine the price policy and re-orient controlled economy, at the same time paying full consideration, in proportion to their importance, to the problems of stabilisation of the people's livelihood, reconversion of industries and promotion of cultural activities.'"

"Eighty on education and the 'thought problem,' the new Prime Minister said: 'The old time militarism and regimentation will be replaced by a progressive system of education, having in view the full development of individuality and sense of service to the State and community.'"

"After the investiture of his Cabinet, Baron Shidehara told the press to-day: 'There is no sign of internal disturbance in Japan yet, but the food situation is steadily deteriorating and there is a possibility of general unrest.'"

"Although my cabinet is completely liberal and non-reactionary, we hope to bring about many fundamental reforms."—Reuter.

SUDDEN DEATH  
OF R. L. TANNER

IT WILL COME AS A SHOCK TO FRIENDS OF MR. R. L. TANNER TO HEAR THAT HE DIED ON BOARD THE HOSPITAL SHIP "TAIROA" BEFORE SHE LEFT HONG KONG SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

Mr. Tanner, local manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., suffered from heart trouble during internment at Stanley and he was advised to take the earlier hospital ship but was unable to do so due to his activities in connection with his firm.

He had a relapse at Stanley and was placed on board s.s. "Tairoa" as a stretcher case and died before the ship sailed. He was buried at Happy Valley, a Naval chaplain taking the service.

Sergeant J. Dempsey and Mr. R. Sheehan were both reported to have "made some slight improvement" by the R.A.F. hospital authorities last night, though neither is as yet pronounced out of danger.

It will be recalled that they were involved in an accident on Sunday in Prince Edward Road when their motor-cycle collided with an Army lorry.

NEW FINANCIAL  
SECRETARY HERE

Hong Kong's new Financial Secretary has arrived. He is Mr. G. S. Follows and he reached the Colony by plane from Kunning on Monday.

Talking to the "China Mail" last evening, Mr. Follows said that being entirely new to Hong Kong, he was for the moment just "feeling his feet."

Accusation  
Against  
Sweden

LONDON, OCT. 10.  
SWEDISH LEGATION SOURCES TO-DAY DESCRIBED AS RIDICULOUS THE PUBLISHED ASSERTION THAT SWEDEN COULD PREVENT STARVATION IN GERMANY.

Legation sources declined official comment on the assertion but said Sweden now is busier than ever on relief work. British sources refused to discuss the issue, which was raised by an article by A. J. Cummings in the "News-Chronicle."

The Cummings article quoted a source as saying: "There is starvation in Berlin on a large scale."

"He is convinced after a careful investigation," Cummings wrote, "that it could be stopped if the Swedes would give the help it is in their power to give."

"His words were: 'The Swedes have an enormous surplus of food. Their only serious shortage is petrol. But they are extremely selfish. They have refused bluntly to make any contribution. They have no intention of helping anyone if they can avoid it.'"

"The Swedish government should be invited to comment on this un-pleasant accusation."—Associated Press.

DOUBLE TENTH  
CELEBRATIONS

For the first time since 1941, the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce was able to celebrate the "Double Tenth" Festival in time-honoured fashion yesterday when a meeting was held in the offices of the Chamber in the morning at which Mr. Tung Chung-wai, chairman of the Chamber, presided.

This was but one of the many functions held to mark the anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese Republic.

In the afternoon a ball was held by the San Min Chu I Association at the Peninsula Hotel, and later in the evening Major-General Pan Hua-kuo and members of the Chinese Military Delegation were hosts at a cocktail party, also at the Peninsula Hotel. There were large numbers of prominent foreign guests at both functions.

All Chinese business houses, shops, restaurants and private residences displayed the Chinese National flag, and in many cases the flags of the Allied nations were also hoisted.

The "Hon" procession that formed part of the V-Day celebrations on Monday broke itself to Kowloon for the day but in Hong Kong there were other processions while the firing of crackers went on incessantly all day, and well into the late hours.

Trams were packed with people "going to town" all day long, while all restaurants, eating houses and cinema shows were crowded.

## APPEAL DISMISSED

London, Oct. 10.  
The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council yesterday gave their reasons for having dismissed the appeal of Malak Khan from the judgment of the High Court of Lahore, dismissing his appeal from conviction on July 1st, 1944 by the Session Judge of Peshawar, of the murder of Akbar Khan, and confirming the sentence of death passed on him.—Reuter.

800 JAP GESTAPO  
MEN-ARRESTED

Singapore, Oct. 9.  
Australian relief ships carrying five thousand tons of clothing for civilians have arrived in Singapore.

Eight hundred members of the Japanese Gestapo have been arrested throughout Malaya.—Reuter.

All classes of private telegrams written in English are now acceptable to Kowloon at pre-war rates. Business telegrams are limited to those containing facts or exchange information.

Some 78 new arrivals from Shanghai have taken up quarters at the Granplan Road control.



# Bishop Hall Ready For Hard Work

"I HAVE COME BACK EAGER TO LEARN FROM THE PEOPLE OF HONG KONG WHAT IT MEANS TO ENDURE SUFFERING AND DANGER AND TO BE COURAGEOUS UNDER IT. I AM ANXIOUS ALSO TO HELP IN ANYWAY I CAN IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COLONY." SAID THE RT. REV. BISHOP R. O. HALL, WHO ARRIVED IN THE COLONY BY PLANE ON TUESDAY AFTER AN ABSENCE OF ABOUT FOUR YEARS, IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE "CHINA MAIL."

## India And Sterling Bloc

NEW YORK, OCT. 10. THE WELL-INFORMED FINANCIAL PUBLICATION "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE" TO-DAY SUGGESTS THAT INDIA WILL WIN THE FIGHT TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE BRITISH EMPIRE DOLLAR POOL.

Commenting on the Indian Industrial Mission which visited Great Britain and America, the Journal says "the Industrial Mission wants public Empire Dollar Pool so that purchases could be made in America without reference to the amount of dollars under the control of the Sterling Bloc."

It is quite probable that discussions on a British dollar line credit now being concluded in Washington and lead to special arrangements to assure India's ability to buy part of the machinery and equipment she needs for her projected industrialization programme, in the United States with the balance accumulated in London during the war.

The "Journal of Commerce" adds India is thus likely to be a highly selective buyer in this country for the next two years, except for war supplies, if the industrial mission's suggestions are followed. Renter.

## Spain's Debt To Italy

MADRID, OCT. 10. A DEFINITE DETERMINATION OF THE AMOUNT SPAIN'S CIVIL WAR DEBT TO ITALY AND THE BASIS FOR AN EXCHANGE RATE WILL BE DISCUSSED IN FULL IN THE LATER PHASES OF THE ITALIAN-SPANISH TRADE NEGOTIATIONS NOW UNDER WAY.

Italian and Spanish negotiators are discussing the commercial phases of the proposed treaty, meeting daily in Madrid. There is no indication yet when the Madrid conversations will be terminated, but it is generally agreed that final talks and the signing will take place in Rome. The present daily discussions are concerned with the amounts and types of production which will be exchanged by the two countries and on what conditions. Associated Press.

## HONG KONG (BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION) GAZETTE

### CANCELLATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

The appointments, notification of which was contained in Government Notice No. 9, have been cancelled.

DATED this 3rd day of October, 1945.

D. M. MACDOUGALL,  
Brigadier,  
Chief Civil Affairs Officer  
By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

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## SHIDEHARA'S PROMISE

Tokyo, Oct. 10. Baron Shidehara, new Japanese Prime Minister, promised "severe punishment of government officials, who have trampled the rights of the people in the past," in his first broadcast to the Japanese people yesterday afternoon. Renter.

## American Oil Deal

London, Oct. 10. The Minister of Fuel, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, told the House of Commons, in reply to a question, that the British Government was not consulted on an agreement reached between the Government of Ethiopia and an American oil company.

The Government got a second reading for the Bill continuing some of the war-time economic controls for another five years. A similar Bill was originally introduced by Mr. Churchill's interim Government but was limited to two years. This was the main point of Conservative opposition.

In reply to the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Attlee said that the Government would not be justified in saying that within two years, the consumption of goods would be sufficient for the housing programme well advanced as to justify removing control.

The Bill will now go into Committee for discussion point by point. Renter.

## SARATOGA BOUND FOR HOME

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 10. The veteran aircraft carrier Saratoga sailed for the United States to-day with 3,000 Pacific war veterans eligible for discharge.

The Saratoga was one of the original American carriers that fought through the epic early battles, such as the decisive Coral Sea engagement, when the American navy was at its lowest ebb. Associated Press.

## Palestine Powder Keg: Fuse Burns Low

JERUSALEM, OCT. 10. THE FUSE BURNED LOW ON THE PALESTINE POWDER KEG AFTER ZIONISTS OFFICIALLY DEFIED THE BRITISH BY OPENLY DEFENDING ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION, AND THE JEWS HELD A FIVE-HOUR GENERAL STRIKE ON TUESDAY TO EMPHASIZE THEIR WORLDWIDE MISFORTUNES.

Prior to the five-hour work stoppage, in which Jews attended mass meetings throughout Palestine and held prayer services to pray for the dead and molested, the inner Zionist general council issued a manifesto deploring last week's shooting of seven illegal Jewish immigrants and declaring:

"The inner council welcomes every effort to increase Jewish immigration despite the illegal and immoral limitations of the White Paper."

Vand Leumi—national council of Palestine Jewry—joined with the Zionists in denouncing last week's shooting and in demanding removal from Palestine of the Trans-Jordan frontier patrol which did the shooting.

Meanwhile, reports from Tel Aviv said members of an unspecified organization yesterday attacked a Jerusalem merchant, robbed him of 4,000 pounds and then threw smoke bombs into the gathered crowd.

In London, Charles King, diplomatic writer for the Press Association, said the situation had been described to him as "dynamite."

He said: "No one knows what will happen" when the Jewish five-year immigration period under the White Paper expires, and added: "No early statement can be expected from the British government." Associated Press.

## NATIONAL CURRENCY QUOTATIONS

Chungking, Oct. 10. Unofficially the American Dollar price touched its highest level quoted yesterday being 1,420 Chinese National Dollars, the lowest for the day being 1,250. At the closing, it was quoted at 1,270 National Dollars per American Dollar.

Unofficial Gold Bar prices touched their highest at 84,100 National Dollars and their lowest at 84,000, closing at this last rate. Renter.

Oslo, Oct. 10. The latest, though still incomplete, results of the Norwegian general election indicate that the Labour Party may gain an absolute majority over all other parties. Renter.

## QUEEN'S THEATRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW  
At 2.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.  
SPENCER TRACY  
in  
"NORTH-WEST PASSAGE"  
with  
ROBERT YOUNG-RUTH HUSSEY  
Filmed in Glorious Technicolor  
AN M.G.M. MASTERPIECE

## ALHAMBRA THEATRE

To-day & To-morrow  
At 2.30, 7.15 & 9.20 p.m.  
SONJA KENTLE-JOHN PAYNE  
in  
"SUN VALLEY SERENADE"  
Featuring  
GLENN MILLER & HIS ORCHESTRA  
See Sonja and her chorus of singing stars in the breath-taking "BLACK ICE BALLET!"  
A 20TH CENTURY-FOX MUSICAL HIT

## TO-DAY AT THE KING'S

Daily at 2.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.  
ALEXANDER KORDA  
presents  
"THE THIEF OF BAGDAD"  
in Magic Technicolor  
with  
CONRAD VEIDT,  
SABU, JUNE DUPREZ  
Released Through United Artists

## LEE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 2.30 & 7.15 P.M.  
"SONG OF THE VICTORIOUS ADVANCE"  
Produced by  
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under the Supervision of the  
MILITARY POLITICAL COUNCIL  
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The Military services of China provided background for this stirring motion picture production. Here is revealed the truest subject of the world to-day and the promise of a thrill to hear Generalissimo Chiang's dynamic message to the pride of a nation's youth.

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ELEANOR POWELL  
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James Stewart—Virginia Bruce

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Joe E. Brown

in  
"POL & JOE"

WESTERN ELECTRIC SOUND  
EQUIPMENT

CIVIL AFFAIRS  
ADMINISTRATION,  
MEDICAL BRANCH  
LABORATORY SERVICE

Tenders are invited from the public to undertake the laundry service of Government civil hospitals on the basis of a month to month contract at a flat rate price for each article of clothing, irrespective of its size or quality. Such laundry service shall include the provision of materials necessary for the laundering as well as the means of transportation in the collection from and delivery to all Government civil hospitals and institutions in Hong Kong and Kowloon and New Kowloon (excluding New Territories). Full particulars can be obtained from Medical Headquarters, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, 1st floor.

All tenders, which should state the place or places at which the laundry work will be carried out, should reach Medical Headquarters by not later than the 14th day of October, 1945, and should be in triplicate and put in sealed covers clearly marked with the words "Tender for Laundry Service."

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. I. BARNES  
Secretary

Hong Kong, 6th October, 1945.

## BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, HONG KONG.

### MILITARY COURTS PROCLAMATION

NO. 8 OF 1945

### AUTHORIZED ADVOCATES.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Article 19 of the above Proclamation, J. G. HARGREAVE, Esq., Barrister at Law, has been authorized to represent the persons whose names are set out hereafter as not as Advocates and conduct the defence of persons charged before the Standing Military Court, namely:—

1. Henrique Alberto de Barros Botelho
2. Harold John Armstrong
3. Erle Sydney Li'ard Brooks
4. Abbas el Aroulli
5. Francisco Xavier D'Almada e Castro
6. Christopher D'Almada e Castro
7. Jose Maria D'Almada e Castro
8. Denis Henry Blake
9. David Lo is trollett
10. Alfred Yun Sun Hon
11. James Tora de Prior
12. Hon Chee Loo
13. George Siu Jun Ford
14. Hin Shing Lo
15. Francis Henry Lohby
16. George Kingston Hall
17. Fildney Ng Quinn
18. Yan Hoi Foon
19. Frederick Zimmerman
20. Balch Abdulhadi Wadson
21. Marqu da Silva
22. Pak huen Wai

DATED this 8th day of October, 1945.

GEORGE E. STRICKLAND,  
Colonel, (C.A.)  
Legal Branch.

### WAR CRIMINALS

Anyone who has been subjected to torture at the hands of the Japanese, Koreans or Formosans or who is an eye-witness of any such atrocities and can identify the perpetrator is requested to call at the office of:

S.O. (I),

2ND FLOOR,

HONG KONG &

SHANGHAI BANK

This notice does not apply to those who have already submitted statements.

## EAT AT

## JIMMY'S TO-DAY

## POSTPONED

Due to the Double Tenth holiday "The Weekly China Mail" is not on sale to-day. The fifth edition will be printed this evening and be on sale in the streets tomorrow morning.

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Of special interest in this edition is the exclusive interview on the fall of Hong Kong, Lishon Maru, revelations and a report of the Victory Day and Double Tenth celebrations.

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NEWSPAPER FILES belonging to the "China Mail" or "Sunday Herald" will be welcomed.

### NOTICE

All persons whether of the services or civilians are warned that it is an offence to export Hong Kong dollars from the Colony.

An service unit commanders will ensure that Hong Kong dollars held by troops are collected and exchanged into rupees or sterling before embarkation. Hong Kong dollars should be handed into service Field Cashiers ashore.

Civilians and Army personnel who are being repatriated will exchange Hong Kong dollars with the Field Cashier, 106, Field Cashiers Office, second floor, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building.

C. B. FERGUSON,  
No. 10 Staff Paymaster.  
8th October, 1945.

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# Dock Strikes Menaces Britain's Food Supply

LONDON, OCT. 10. BRITAIN'S INADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLY WAS REACHING A CRITICAL STAGE AS MORE THAN 28,000 STEVEDORES ON STRIKE AT A DOZEN NORTHERN PORTS IGNORED A GOVERNMENT APPEAL ON TUESDAY TO RETURN WORK ON UNLOADING INCOMING FOOD SHIPS.

MEANWHILE, THOUSANDS LONDON DOCKERS WERE THREATENING TO WALK OUT IN A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE THAT WOULD CUT OFF MANY OF THE MOST VITAL RATIONS FOR THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

British stores, accustomed to operating on a virtually a day-to-day basis, are already feeling the effects of the unauthorized work stoppage.

Wholesalers said reserve stocks of many types of food were running dangerously low. It is estimated that more than 250 ships are waiting to be unloaded in harbours affected by the walkouts that started 10 days ago in Liverpool.

The Ministry of Labour declared in a statement that if the work stoppage continues "it is bound to inflict serious hardships on the whole country." An appeal for volunteers to unload food ships at Hull was not successful.

The strikers are demanding a standardized 40-hour work week and pay increases.—Associated Press.

Strikers also stopped work today at Tyne Dock, South Shields. Five hundred men at Preston and a further five hundred at Garston Docks employed on engines and cranes joined the strikers at Grimsby and Immingham, thereby stopping all work, with soldiers loading ships with vegetables for the army of occupation in Germany.—Reuter.

## URGENT CALL

LONDON, OCT. 10. Sir Ben Smi, Food Minister, has made an urgent call "to unload food ships" to dockers, as the number of men coming out on strike in sympathy with the Merseyside workers, continued to increase and the strikes spread to the London docks, where two thousand men from the royal docks, Albert, Victoria and King George, stopped work.

Of the total of 250 ships held up, no less than 34 are food ships, some with perishable cargoes of cheese, butter, bacon, meat and oranges, waiting to be unloaded.—Reuter.

## NEW YORK DOCK STRIKE

New York, Oct. 10. New York docks are still jammed with freight as an estimated 60,000 dock workers are on strike.

Tense feeling also developed on Hollywood movie lots after an outbreak of violence in which 78 persons were hurt when non-striking movie workers crossed a picket line.—Associated Press.

## BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, HONG KONG.

### PROCLAMATION NO. 6

#### MORATORIUM

#### ARTICLE 3 (2)

#### NOTICE

In pursuance of paragraph (2) of Article 3 of the above Proclamation I hereby authorise as follows:—

1. Any financial institution previously authorised to circulate currency may in its absolute discretion refuse to accept customer having an account with such financial institution a sum of Two Hundred Dollars in addition to a similar sum already authorised.

2. Any financial institution as aforesaid may in its absolute discretion advance to any customer carrying on business a sum sufficient in the opinion of such financial institution to enable such customer to discharge all the wages of his employees.

3. Any financial institution as aforesaid may open a deposit account for any customer into which any currency or notes treated by the British Military Administration as Legal Tender may be paid provided that no withdrawals may be made from such deposit account save in accordance with any authorisation under Article 3 (2), or the above mentioned proclamation from time to time in force.

DATED this 6th day of October, 1945.  
JOHN FLEMING,  
Finance Controller

## Manchester Shock

Manchester, Oct. 10. Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the British Board of Trade, informed the Liverpool Cotton Association that so long as the present government is in office the cotton future market in London will not be re-opened. The Government will continue bulk importation and distribution to spinners.—Reuter.

## MINISTERS COULD NOT AGREE

(Continued from Page 1)  
Conference, we had made a start on the draft of the treaties for Rumania and Bulgaria. There were before the Council proposals by the Soviet, British and United States delegations. We took the Soviet proposals as the basis and several points raised in the British proposals were disposed of.

"Treaty for Rumania—The United States proposals brought up the whole question of the recognition of the Government of Rumania since it had been made clear in them that the United States Government while ready to discuss the draft would not negotiate a peace treaty with Rumania until a broadly representative government had been established in that country.

"Much the same issue came up in connection with the draft of the treaty for Bulgaria. Since on this subject there were great divergencies of view, I proposed in the hopes of easing the difficulties of the position, that independent inquiry should be made into conditions in those two countries (cheers).

"I have said enough to show some of the difficulties of the negotiations in which we were engaged and also the substantial progress that had been made in our discussions during the first ten days of the Council meeting.

### THE BOMBHELL

"I was, therefore, surprised when Mr. Molotov told Mr. Byrnes and myself on the morning of the 22nd September that we had all violated the Berlin Agreement and that he could not agree to continue the discussions on the peace treaties under the procedure on which we had been working for ten days.

"I said to Mr. Molotov I did not agree that the Berlin Agreement prevented us from working in the way we had been working and I pointed out to him that we had all agreed at the opening of the meeting that this was the way in which we intended to work.

"For the next few days, Mr. Byrnes went over the argument many times with Mr. Molotov but could come to no agreement. Mr. Molotov held that the Berlin Agreement should be interpreted in one way and Mr. Byrnes and I held that it should be interpreted in another—the way in which it had been interpreted when the Council passed its resolution on September 11th. Throughout these discussions, I was concerned to reach a wider interpretation which would have given the opportunity to the Dominions and the other governments who had made material contributions to the defeat of the Axis powers to express their views at the peace settlement.

### NO NEARER

"Since three Foreign Secretaries could not agree upon the interpretation of the agreement we decided to refer the matter to the three heads of government. President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee endorsed the view which Byrnes and I had expressed. Stalin endorsed the view which Molotov had expressed so we were no nearer an agreement.

"I must now say a word about the Berlin Agreement. It lays down very clearly that the immediate important task of the Council is to draw up peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. "It lay down that no member other than the signatories of the terms of surrender will be invited to participate when matters directly concerning them are under discussion.

"I ought here to explain that in accepting the invitation to join the Council, the French Government had represented that it was perfectly interested in all settlements in Europe. The Berlin Agreement also says that the Council may adapt its procedure to a particular problem under consideration and we thought that all members of the Council including the Soviet Union, agreed that that was what we were to do when the resolution of September 11th was drawn up.

### CHINA IN CHAIR

"In fact, it was the representative of China who was president over the Council that day when it was decided to invite certain governments to send their representatives to discuss the question of Trieste and it was the representative of China, in whose name the invitations were sent out. China happened to be Chairman for that particular session.

"On September 11th and for ten days afterwards, Molotov seemed to agree with that and we never thought otherwise. He told us later that his new attitude was taken up on instructions from his government. If we had

given effect to the interpretation on which the Soviet Delegation insisted, it would have meant that, in discussing the Balkan treaties, we should have had to say, in effect, to the representatives of France and China, 'you must leave the room while we are discussing this matter' and when we came to the Finnish Treaty we should have had to invite the United States to withdraw as well.

"Such request by some of the powers to their partners would obviously have created international difficulties which the United States and British Delegations did not feel they should be called upon to face.

"Could it, moreover, have been reconciled with the Charter of the United Nations Organisation which lays upon the five powers as permanent members of the Security Council a special responsibility to maintain the peace of the world?

"As we could not reach an agreement on the interpretation of the Berlin Agreement and, as the general questions on the agenda had become exhausted, the time came when we had to see whether we could at least agree on what had already been discussed, but when it came to the point we ran up against the same difficulty.

### NEXT HITCH

"Mr. Molotov proposed that apart from one protocol recording the Council's decision, there should be four separate protocols—one of general questions to be signed by all five members of the Council, one on the Italian peace treaty which would be signed by representatives of the United Kingdom, Soviet Union, United States and France; third dealing with Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania which would be signed by the United Kingdom, Soviet Union and the United States and, fourth dealing with Finland which would be signed by the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union.

"After some discussion, we agreed to Mr. Molotov's proposal. He then maintained that before he would sign any other Protocol the Council must strike out from its records the decision taken on September 11th.

"This, no one else was prepared to do (cheers). This in effect would not have given a true record of our proceedings. We proposed, however, that the passage should be inserted in the Protocol making it clear that Mr. Molotov had on September 22nd stated that the resolution of September 11th had in the view of his Government been a breach of the Berlin Agreement. Mr. Byrnes and I said our best to persuade Mr. Molotov that the terms of reference of the Council were wide enough to admit of commonsense interpretation.

### ANOTHER ATTEMPT

"Mr. Byrnes attempted to find a way out of the difficulty by proposing a Conference should be called for the purpose of submitting the peace treaty when it was drawn up and that to this Conference, the five Powers would invite the other States which had contributed materially to the defeat of the Axis, but the Soviet Representative maintained that only the three signatories of the Berlin Agreement should discuss or pronounce upon this proposal.

"As the House is aware, the Conference broke up on Tuesday October 2nd. On Monday night, Mr. Molotov said he could not sign any of the protocols if his point could not be accepted.

"On the suggestion of the Chinese Foreign Minister, the Conference was that night extended to Tuesday. I spent Monday in consultation with my colleagues and made every effort to try to find a way out of our difficulties.

"But it was clear that there was little hope of any accommodation. It seemed to me as to Mr. Byrnes that the difference of view of the Soviet Delegation was technical, though it may appear in reality, to involve a big question of principle—to what extent are the Big Three to exclude the other nations from discussion on matters of grave concern to them—a principle I felt it was incumbent upon me to defend.

"I know there is disappointment in the House and throughout the world at the breakdown of the first meeting of this Council, which was set up to deal not only with peace treaties but also many other matters.

"Many matters, other than the preparation of peace treaties were discussed. There was, for instance, the question of the Inland European Watersways which are so important when it comes to getting to the transport system of Europe started again and the people fed. We failed to settle

## JEWS BREAK OUT OF CAMP

Jerusalem, Oct. 10. Two hundred Jews who had been rounded up as dangerous elements smashed their way out of a camp in which they were being detained to-day and escaped into the hills. Several were injured in the break.

A clash between Jews and police is reported from Tel-Aviv. Fifteen were slightly injured.—Reuter.

Reparations and other problems of Germany were discussed. There was the question of the Government of Austria and the feeding of people in that unhappy country.

"The return to normal and happy conditions in Europe to which the peace treaties must be the first step is what the world is waiting for.

"LITTLE TOO CLOSE  
When we met in London in September we were a little too close perhaps to two great victories for us to be able to reach an immediate agreement. For the future, I say with confidence that given time, and if we all continue to apply ourselves with patience and understanding of each other's difficulties, we shall overcome the present divergencies and any others which may reveal themselves.

"For our part, we shall certainly work in the same spirit of co-operation. In conclusion I would like to read a message which Mr. Molotov sent me on leaving this country and my reply.

"Mr. Molotov wrote: 'On leaving the borders of our ally Great Britain, I beg you to transmit to the British Government my thanks for the warm welcome given to me and those accompanying me. I express confidence that the year against our common enemies having been victoriously concluded, our future collaboration in the interests of the people of Great Britain and the Soviet Union and the strengthening of peace throughout the world will continue, having overcome temporary difficulties encountered on the way and that we shall jointly endeavour successfully to achieve this end.'

### MR. BEVIN'S REPLY

"I replied—I was very pleased to receive your kind message sent on the occasion of your departure from this country after the Foreign Secretaries Conference. I share your confidence in our future collaboration in the interest of the people of the Soviet Union and of Great Britain and for the strengthening of peace throughout the world. We may, as you say, encounter difficulties on the way but the cause we serve is so compelling that no trouble must remain unmastered in the pursuit of this high aim. Mankind throughout the world wants peace, economic recovery and rising of the standard of life. The fulfilment of this must be our purpose."

### DOMINIONS' CLAIMS

"We were very anxious that the Dominions would be with us in everything and the Prime Minister took steps; though there was not much time, to see if it were possible to consult the Prime Ministers of the Dominions before the Conference opened but they could not get here.

"Therefore, the closest possible contact was kept right through the whole proceedings." Captain Blackburn, Labour, said that the members recognised that Mr. Bevin had made a firm stand for the rights of small nations for which this country had always stood.

### MR. CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE

Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition, said that the House, without distinction of party, was indebted to Mr. Bevin for his clear, temperate and able statement upon the disappointing events which had taken place. Mr. Churchill added that the Opposition would be ready to consult with the Government when convenient and he suggested, if it were agreeable, that discussion should proceed through the usual channels, to determine the time most convenient for a public manner.

Mr. Bevin replied: "I think the situation is delicate at the moment and if the debate is delayed for a little time, it may be that strains may be removed and national and international interests better served."—Reuter.

## TROOPS TO UNLOAD FOODSHIPS

London, Oct. 10. It was stated last night at the Ministry of Labour that arrangements for the use of troops at the docks affected by strike in various parts of England, are in the hands of the Ministry of War Transport.

The Ministry of War Transport stated that troops will be used wherever cargoes of perishable food need handling. It added that troops were already available at Hull.—Reuter.

## KRAMER ADMITS GAS MURDERS

LUNEBURG, OCT. 10. JOSEF KRAMER, CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE HORRORS OF AUSCHWITZ AND BELSEN CONCENTRATION CAMPS, WAS ACCUSED OF PERJURY BY THE PROSECUTOR DURING TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Kramer was being cross-examined by Col. T. M. Backhouse, the prosecutor, in response to one direct question. Kramer said he believed in God. After Kramer said he remembered his date, taken on the witness stand, and knew the meaning of perjury, Backhouse reminded him that he had taken the same oath when he made a statement last Spring in which he described reports about Auschwitz's gas chamber as untrue from beginning to end.

Kramer said that at that time he was bound "on my word of honour" to disclose nothing. Backhouse glared at him and asked: "Do you think your so-called word of honour excuses perjury?"

ADMITTS GASSING  
Under questioning he admitted that he had gassed people at Natzweiler and delivered bodies to a doctor at the University of Strasbourg for laboratory use. He denied the prosecutor's suggestion that Belsen was intended to be an extermination camp like Auschwitz or that he ever beat any prisoners.

"Let me suggest that you beat so many people you cannot remember any particular one," Backhouse said.—Associated Press.

### BAD AIR

Lunenburg, Oct. 10. After six and a half hours in the witness box, Joseph Kramer, Commandant of the Belsen prison camp, faced examination by officers defending the other forty-four

persons accused with him, of causing death and suffering at Belsen and Auschwitz.

Earlier he had told the court why he had re-introduced the daily roll-call parades for all prisoners, including the sick, at Belsen.

"It was good for them to leave the bad air of their huts for a very short time as I was sure the huts were not good for their health," he explained.

Saying that appeals to Berlin for help in reducing overcrowding had resulted in Himmler sending him another thirty thousand prisoners, Kramer added: "If I had not accepted them, they would have been left in the open. It was better to have a roof under their heads as the weather was still cold."

AFTERMATH  
Kramer said it was untrue that there was no trouble in Belsen after the British troops arrived. British tanks had to guard the stores that had been looted and the troops had to fire. The camp was in an indescribable condition. Replying to a question from Major Cranfield, defending Irma Grese, Kramer said he never saw her with a dog either on or off duty.

"As her commandant," he added, "I can only say the very best about Grese. She took her duty very seriously and she had never very well indeed."—Reuter.

### U.S. COAL STRIKE

New York, Oct. 10. The government is hopeful of ending soon the strike affecting some 177,000 workers in more than 675 coal mines. The strike has been crippling the vital coal production of the nation for 19 days. It covers six States.—Associated Press.

## Commons Question On Palestine

LONDON, OCT. 9.

THE BRITISH CABINET WILL MAKE A STATEMENT ON PALESTINE, "AT AN EARLY DATE," SAID THE PRIME MINISTER, MR. C. R. ATTLEE, WHEN PARLIAMENT RESUMED TO-DAY AFTER THE SUMMER RECESS.

REPLYING TO A QUESTION, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID: "I HAVE NO STATEMENT TO MAKE AT PRESENT BUT HOPE TO MAKE ONE AT AN EARLY DATE." WHEN THE QUESTIONER PRESSED FOR A "VERY EARLY" STATEMENT IN VIEW OF THE "VERY GREAT DANGER," MR. ATTLEE ADDED THAT HE WAS MAKING IT AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

Earl Winterton (Conservative) asked whether, if there is any departure from the "White Paper" dealing with immigration into Palestine, there would be an opportunity for discussing it by the House before the departure is put into practice.

Mr. Attlee said: "A statement will be made to the House and that statement will obviously be made before action is taken."

### ATOMIC BOMB

The British policy on the development of the atomic bomb was raised by Conservative Quintin Hoag, who asked when the Government could make a statement about the principles of political action to be followed, as the result of the invention of the bomb.

Mr. Hoag said: "May not the people of this country be told something of the views which the Prime Minister and the Cabinet may have on this matter?"

Mr. Attlee replied: "Certainly, but I think the people of this country will agree that in this matter we want to keep in the closest possible contact with our friends in the United States and Canada."—Reuter.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1945.

2BW HONGKONG Broadcasting on frequencies of 690 Kilocycles and from 11.30—1.30 p.m., 6.30—7.30 p.m. and 9.00—10.30 p.m. on 9.47 Megacycles.

F. K. T.

12.31 p.m.—Dance Music.

1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

1.10 Military Bands.

1.30 p.m.—Composition of Saint-Saens with His Concertos in G Minor.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.00 p.m.—Dance Program.

7.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

7.10 p.m.—Schubert—"Unfinished" Symphony.

7.24 p.m.—Schubert—Song.

7.30 p.m.—The Comedy Harmonies.

7.30 p.m.—De Groot and His Orchestra.

8.00 p.m.—In Hour of Variety.

9.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.

9.10 p.m.—Ballet—Hal Lorens at the Ring.

9.40 p.m.—Prime Minister's Accolade.

10.00 p.m.—London News.

10.05 p.m.—Variety—"11 Travellers."

10.10 p.m.—Close Down.